

SENATOR MARTIN MAKES DENIAL OF FURTHER CHARGES MADE BY JONES; SAYS THOMPSON LETTERS REFERRED TO DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN FUND

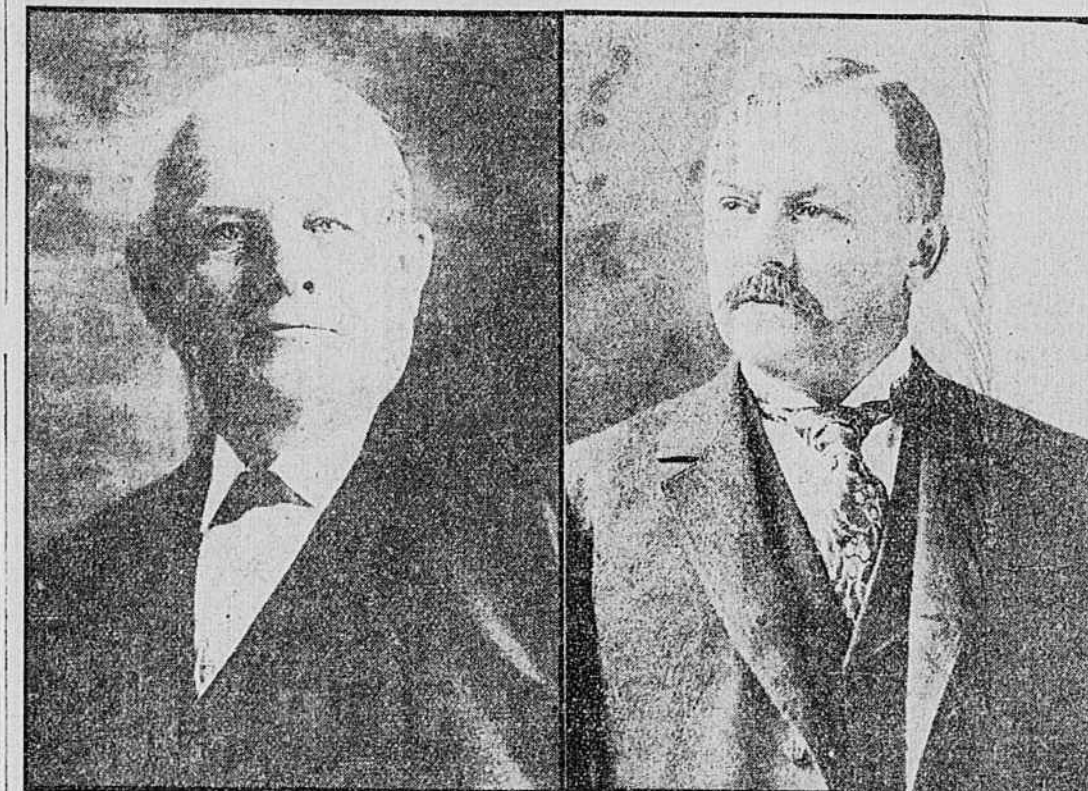
Congressman Declares Question of Veracity Is Raised.

READY TO PRODUCE MORE EVIDENCE

In Speech at Woodstock Quotes Senior Senator's Denial, and Asserts That His Proofs Are Unassailable and Vindicate His Side of Controversy.

Will Not Tell Where He Got the Letters

The correspondent of The Times-Dispatch at Woodstock was instructed to ask Mr. Jones to tell where or from whom he obtained the letters signed J. S. B. Thompson, and addressed to Thomas S. Martin, Decatur Axtell, Leonard Marbury, J. H. Bogart and General T. M. Logan. The answer follows: Woodstock, Va., July 10. Mr. Jones left at 4:25 P. M. for Washington. In his speech he refused to say where the letters came from, except that they were furnished him in an honest way, and that they were given to him through the love of the Almighty God, so that the people of Virginia might know.



SENATOR THOMAS S. MARTIN.

LETTERS READ BY JONES IN SPEECH AT WOODSTOCK

During the course of his speech at Woodstock yesterday, Congressman Jones read the following five letters, designed to substantiate the charges he has made against Senator Martin, that the latter when elected to the United States Senate was only known as a railroad agent and lobbyist. Senator Martin has denounced the charges as false and slanderous:

THOMPSON TO MARTIN.
Richmond and Danville Railroad Company.
Office of General Manager.
W. H. Green, General Manager.

Atlanta, Ga., September 28, 1891.

Mr. Thomas S. Martin, Scottsville, Va.:
Dear Sir,—I am in receipt of your favor of the 25th instant, and inclose my check on the First National Bank of Alexandria, Va., for eight hundred dollars (\$800.00), which you can apply to the purpose stated.

I was sorry that I missed you at Charlottesville on Friday evening last. I returned to your office just after you had left. I saw Messrs. Moon, Farish and Morris, as well as Mr. Peyton, and started the matter as best I could, and hope you will have satisfactory results. Please keep me advised from time to time.

Yours truly,
J. S. B. THOMPSON.

(A Copy.)

THOMPSON TO AXTELL.
October 9, 1891.

(Personal.)
Mr. Decatur Axtell, Richmond, Va.:

Dear Sir,—I expect to get up to Virginia about the 19th of October, to devote some days shaping up matters in which you are all interested; and, as I shall then have to fully close out all arrangements, I think it very important that I should be thoroughly prepared to do this, and in that direction it would be well for you to arrange to turn over to Mr. Martin similar amount to the last one given him.

I write this in advance, in order that you may be prepared.

Yours truly,
J. S. B. THOMPSON.

(A Copy.)

THOMPSON TO BOGART.
November 23, 1891.

Mr. J. H. Bogart, Franklin, Southampton County, Va.:

Dear Sir,—In accordance with previous advice I hand you herewith my check on First National Bank of Alexandria for \$250.00.

I trust you will certainly go to Richmond on Monday next and spend Monday and Tuesday there for the purpose of rendering any assistance you can to Mr. Cardwell and our other friends. It is not probable that I shall be there, but I certainly hope you will make it a point to be present, and when you do go I would suggest that you hunt up Mr. Thomas S. Martin, who can be found on inquiry of General Hill, and in the event Mr. Martin is absent please confer freely with General Hill and Mr. Cardwell.

Yours truly,
J. S. B. THOMPSON.

(A Copy.)

THOMPSON TO LOGAN.

General T. M. Logan, Room 142, No. 89 Broadway, New York, N. Y.:

My Dear Sir,—Mr. Munford advises me that Major Myers has just paid over to Mr. Ellyson \$500.00, and he is afraid that all can be expected from that source. I trust Munford is mistaken, for unless Major Myers comes up with the full amount it will embarrass matters very much, for, knowing full well what the situation required, and acting in good faith for the best interests of all concerned, I assured Mr. Ellyson that he could count upon the full thousand, and I know he made his arrangements based upon that, and I feel pledged to see that the amount is forthcoming. In everything which I do, and was really of infinite assistance to us, and I know can be depended upon to help us this winter. Both Martin and I were thoroughly impressed with the fair manner he dealt with us, and I do not want him disappointed. He certainly has to provide it.

I write this for your information, as I have no doubt you will have an opportunity of bringing the matter to Major Myers' attention in its proper light.

Yours truly,
J. S. B. THOMPSON.

(A Copy.)

THOMPSON TO MARBURY.
November 23, 1891.

Mr. Leonard Marbury, Alexandria, Va.:

Dear Sir,—I have not heard from you in reply to my two letters of last week, but as it takes so long to get around I have not been surprised. For the same reason, however, I write to suggest that if it is convenient you endeavor to get down to Richmond on next Monday and spend Monday and Tuesday there, rendering whatever assistance you can to Mr. Cardwell and our other friends. If you go, which you should do by all means, if possible, hunt up Mr. Thomas S. Martin as soon as you reach Richmond, and put yourself in touch with him. He can readily be found by making inquiry of General J. C. Hill, Commissioner. If Mr. Martin should be absent confer freely with General Hill and Mr. Cardwell.

I have assured Mr. Cardwell that Mr. Bendheim would support him, and I trust to your seeing that this is cheerfully done. Make it a point to get Mr. Cardwell to assist Bendheim to a firm position on committees.

Yours truly,
J. S. B. THOMPSON.

(A Copy.)

Seven of the Fifteen Are Dead

Of the fifteen men named in the five letters signed J. S. B. Thompson and read by Hon. William A. Jones at Woodstock on yesterday, seven are dead. In the letter addressed to Thomas S. Martin are mentioned Messrs. Moon, Farish, Morris and Peyton, all of whom have passed away, except John B. Moon.

Of those mentioned in the letter written to Leonard Marbury, General J. C. Hill is dead.

J. H. Bogart, of Southampton county, to whom a letter was addressed, is dead, while Beverly Blund Munford and Major E. T. D. Myers, both dead, are among those mentioned in the letter to General T. M. Logan.

Those still living are: Senator Thomas S. Martin, General T. M. Logan, Supreme Court Judge R. H. Cardwell.

Hon. John B. Moon, Leonard Marbury, Hon. Charles Bendheim, Lieutenant-Governor J. Taylor Ellyson, Decatur Axtell.

Mr. Axtell, to whom one of the letters was written, made this statement yesterday afternoon: "I never gave Mr. Jones or any one else the letter purported to have been written by Mr. Thompson, or a copy of such a letter. I do not, indeed, recollect ever having received such a letter, but I could not tell without making an examination of my files."

SUIT FOR DIVORCE TO BE FILED TO-DAY

Action by Miss Barrymore Against Husband Brought in New York.

New York, July 10.—Confirmation of the report that Miss Ethel Barrymore, the actress, is to sue for a divorce from Russell Griensold Colt, her husband, was given here today, when material from which Miss Barrymore's lawyers expect to prepare and file to-morrow initial papers in the action reached the city from Los Angeles, Cal. The suit is to be for absolute divorce, and will be formally contested. It will be filed in New York. The summons and a copy of the complaint are awaited by Colt and his lawyer, who expect to receive them to-morrow or Wednesday.

Frank M. Patterson, Colt's lawyer, so declared to-day, after being closeted for more than an hour with his client. Jack Barrymore, the theatrical star's brother, spent almost as long a time with Dittenhofer, Gerber & James, the law firm which Miss Barrymore has retained.

"No papers have been served upon us yet," said Mr. Patterson, "but we are prepared to receive the summons to-morrow or Wednesday. We will not dodge service. At present, we are simply waiting for the other side to move, and until they act we cannot, of course, go ahead with the case."

The material from which Miss Barrymore's lawyers will draw the complaint, it is reported, is in the form of one or more affidavits signed by Miss Barrymore at Los Angeles. There is but one ground upon which absolute

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Uncle Sam, Banker.

An idea worth millions, or how Frank Hitchcock has removed the necessity for 5,000 bookkeepers, is interestingly told in a contribution which will appear in next Sunday's Times-Dispatch. The article will tell also of the new postal savings bank system, and how it is managed.

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Railroad Money Was Used in Democratic Campaign.

FITZHUGH LEE HELPED CAUSE

State Chairman Says Leading Men Solicited Railroad Funds to Preserve White Rule. Was Asked No Legislative Favors by Corporation Representatives.

Thompson in Europe; Will Sail Saturday

J. S. Barbour Thompson, a nephew of the late United States Senator John S. Barbour, and until recently one of the officials of the Southern Railway Company, whose name is signed to the letters read yesterday at Woodstock by Mr. Jones, is in Europe, but will sail for America next Saturday, July 15.

Mr. Thompson is a Virginian, and married the daughter of the late Colonel Morton Myer. He has been for many years in Atlanta, and since resigning from his position in the Southern Railway Company has become the head of a cotton compress company.

The Times-Dispatch has called Mr. Thompson, telling him of the letters read by Mr. Jones, and requesting him to explain the letters and tell how they came into Mr. Jones's possession.

In an authorized statement given to The Times-Dispatch last night regarding the Thompson letters presented by W. A. Jones, J. Taylor Ellyson, who was in 1891, as now, chairman of the Democratic party in this State, gives a review of the history of the time. He tells how the leading men of the State, among them Senator Daniel, Mr. Martin and General Fitzhugh Lee, joined in soliciting and accepting contributions for the Democratic campaign funds from railroads and other corporations. All business interests in those days desired the continuance of Democratic rule, which meant stable conditions which prevail under a white man's government.

After Nominations Were Made.

The implication is that Senator Martin, then a private citizen and a member of the State Democratic Executive Committee, helped to solicit these funds. It is noticed that the letters referring to money raised in 1891 were written prior to the November election for members of the Legislature, but after all the party nominations had been made, and when the sole consideration which induced money contributions was Democratic success, and when the personnel of the candidates could not have been affected. The exception is one letter when the State Committee seems to have been left with a shortage after the campaign.

For this cause in securing funds and in disbursing them, Mr. Ellyson expresses no regrets. He emphatically denies that, although he handled these contributions, he was asked to do anything in regard to legislation by any representative of any railroad.

Further, he recalls that the last time when railroad money was used in this State was in the election of 1901, when Messrs. Montague, Willard and Anderson were the nominees for the highest State offices.

Chairman Ellyson's Statement.

The interview with Mr. Ellyson is as follows: "I have read the reports of the speech of Mr. W. A. Jones at Woodstock to-day. It is known to Mr. Jones, as to any one in any way connected with the conduct of party affairs in Virginia, that from the time Hon. John S. Barbour was elected chairman in 1883, until the adoption of the new Constitution, we were accustomed to collect campaign contributions from railroads and other corporations. The last time of which I have any knowledge, when contributions were received from corporations to our campaign, was in 1901. This was when Hon. J. B. Montague was our nominee for Governor, Colonel Joseph E. Willard for Lieutenant-Governor, and Major William A. Anderson for Attorney-General.

"I presume no one will deny that Mr. Barbour was chosen, first, because of his ability, and second, because of his close relations with great railway corporations, which gave him ready access to those who made the contributions at that time so much needed. The splendid work accomplished by Mr. Barbour makes his name one always to be gratefully remembered by those who appreciate what was done by the leaders of that day.

"The One Great Question. "We were asked in those days but one question—'How can we carry the State?'—and the men on whom the burden and responsibility for the future of success of the campaign rested, were judged by results. Individuals and corporations concerned about the highest welfare of the Commonwealth were only too glad to make contributions to the campaign funds.

"In the two years to which Mr. Jones refers—1891 and 1893—the gentlemen who rendered me the most valuable assistance in securing campaign funds were Mr. B. B. Munford, Mr. Joseph Bryan, Major Lewis Ginter, Senator John W. Daniel and General Fitzhugh Lee. They went with me and gave me the fullest co-operation and support in obtaining contributions from every source known to be friendly to the perpetuation of Anglo-Saxon domination in Virginia.

"I had no apologies then for the fight I made to keep Virginia in control of the white people, and I have no regrets now for anything I did in accomplishing that result.

No Requests by Railroads.

To answer the specific matter with which Mr. Jones is pleased to asso-

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Was Member of State Committee in 1891 and Raised Money for Organization to Insure White Supremacy.

DECLARES HE WAS NEVER A LOBBYIST; REFUSED RETAINERS FOR SUCH SERVICE

When Thompson Letter Was Written to Him, Senator John S. Barbour Was Still Alive, and He Had No Idea of Becoming United States Senator or of Asking for Any Public Office—Denies That He Ever Had Any Knowledge of So-Called "Yellow Dog Fund," But Asserts that He Was Active With Prominent Citizens of State in Securing From All Sources Funds to Be Used in Preventing Negro Domination.

BY SENATOR THOMAS S. MARTIN.

Washington, D. C., July 10.

To The Times-Dispatch: Your telegram in relation to the letters read by Mr. William A. Jones, at Woodstock, to-day, has been received.

In accordance with your request I will make the following statement:

At the outset I call attention to the fact that Mr. Jones, in a speech made by him in Halifax county, in July, 1899, made substantially the same charges which he made in his speech at Lynchburg on Friday night last, and which he attempted to prove at Woodstock to-day, by reading the letters referred to in your telegram.

Immediately after Mr. Jones's speech in Halifax twelve years ago, I replied to the charges he then made, by an interview which was published in the Richmond Leader on the 29th day of July, 1899, in the following words:

Origin in Falsehood and Malice.

"Mr. Jones states that at the time of my first election to the Senate I was known to the Virginia people only as the agent and lobbyist of railroad corporations. I don't know where Mr. Jones gets this idea, but I do know that it had its origin in falsehood and malice, because I have never at any period of my life been the representative of any railroad or other corporation, or of any person or persons, in connection with any matter pending before any legislative body State or national. Many such retainers have been offered me as a lawyer, but invariably I have declined them. I have never in my life had my course as a citizen in respect to any public matter embarrassed by a retainer. No one can truthfully say that I have been retained to represent, or have, in fact, represented, any interest for a corporation, or any one else, before a legislative body. The only connection I have had with railroad corporations was this:

"Before my election to the Senate, I was local counsel for the Richmond and Alleghany Railroad Company, until it was consolidated with the Chesapeake and Ohio Company. I then became the local counsel for the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, which I had not before that time represented. My agreement with the company was to prosecute and defend suits and transact all legal business in which they might be interested in five counties, for which I received an annual salary. It was a retainer solely in legal matters. I did not even know the president of the company, Mr. M. E. Ingalls, until after I was elected to the Senate. He, as well as every other railroad president in Virginia, was opposed to my election. I never represented any other railroad corporation, but, as the records of the court will show, I brought suits against them. When I was elected to the Senate, I resigned my position as local counsel for the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, and have since that time represented no corporation whatever. In fact, I have been unable to give any attention to the practice of the law, and have devoted my time exclusively to my public duties."

Thought Slanders at Rest.

The statements made in that interview were repeated by me in many public speeches in Virginia, and I thought these old slanders had been forever put to rest, until Mr. Jones revived them in his speech on Friday night last. In a number of Virginia papers, the morning after Mr. Jones's Lynchburg speech, the following reply from me to what he said, was published:

Washington, D. C., July 8, 1911.

To The Times-Dispatch, Richmond, Va.:

"Your paper of this date reports Mr. Jones as saying in his Lynchburg speech last night, not only that Martin represented the railroad interests before the Legislature of Virginia, but that he was actually one of the disbursing agents of the Yellow Dog fund of the railroads. Mr. Jones made these same statements twelve years ago, and they were then denounced by me as false. I desire to say that said statement, and every word of it, is absolutely false. The reiteration of these vicious and slanderous falsehoods, which have been denounced by me time and again, simply show the extremities to which Mr. Jones is driven in this campaign."

"Referring to what Mr. Jones has stated about the Lorimer investigation, I simply desire to say I voted against the right of Mr. Lorimer to hold a seat in the Senate, when that question was before the Senate, and that the resolution which was offered by me for a further investigation, into the charges of fraud in connection with his election, was offered in order to procure a further and exhaustive investigation, in view of newly discovered evidence, and it was offered by me under the instructions of the caucus of the Democrats of the State. "I repeat as false and slanderous any statement or insinuation that the resolution offered by me, under the instructions of the Senate Democratic caucus, was intended to screen, or could by any possibility screen Mr. Lorimer, or that it had any relation whatever to the lumber interests in the United States.

"Any statement or insinuation that I have at any time had any relation or connection with any lumber trust or lumber association, that I have been in any way influenced by them, is also false, and slanderous.

(Signed) "THOMAS S. MARTIN."

Reiterates Former Denial.

Now, referring to the letters read by Mr. Jones at Woodstock for the purpose of proving his statements, I desire first to reiterate every word which I set out in the Richmond Leader on July 29, 1899. And in my above quoted reply of last Saturday to Mr. Jones's Lynchburg speech, I have never in my life represented a railroad corporation, or any other corporation or any person or persons, before any legislative body for compensation or without compensation. I, of course, do not remember the letter purporting to have been written by Mr. J. S. B. Thompson to me on the 28th day of September, 1891, but I have no disposition whatever to question its authenticity.

In 1891, Mr. John S. Barbour was living, and was a member of the Senate. I was not in public life nor contemplating any candidacy for the Senate or for any other office. I was taking, and had for many years taken a very active part in the conduct of the Democratic campaigns in Virginia, bestowing a great deal of time and labor, and such contributions of money as I was able to make, to accomplish success and maintain the political supremacy of the white people in the States. At that time the franchise, not having been taken from the negroes, they constituted a constant menace, and our campaigns were exceedingly difficult and expensive. As a member of the Democratic Committee, I was in the habit of assisting Mr. Ellyson, the chairman of the State committee, not only in the conduct of the campaigns, but in raising the necessary money for campaign purposes. I solicited money from the managers of railroads and from other men of wealth, who like the railroad managers were interested in the prosperity and good order of the State, and in preventing negro ascendancy, which all knew would be destructive of property rights, as well as of our civilization.

Mr. J. S. B. Thompson, Mr. Axtell and others from time to time made contributions or assisted in raising funds. Every dollar contributed by them, including the \$800 mentioned in Mr. Thompson's letter of September 28, 1891, or realized from any source, was, so far as I have any knowledge or connection with the same, disposed of in the interest of the Democratic party, and not one dollar was intended to be used, or was given to be used or was in fact used, in the interest of the railroads or of other corporations. They were asked to contribute to the Democratic party, and the money contributed was contributed for that

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